

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

MONDAY February 1, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

It gives us very great pleasure to inform our readers that, after the present issue of *The Confederate*, Hon. DUNCAN K. McRAE will be associated with us in the Editorial conduct of the paper. Col. McRae is well known throughout the whole South as one of the ablest and most accomplished writers and speakers in the country; and the simple announcement we have made will give assurance to the public, that his efforts will make *The Confederate* one of the ablest papers in the Confederacy. He brings to the discharge of his duties a mind well filled with classic and legal lore, and a thorough acquaintance with the political history of the country; while his powers as a writer are known to be inferior to no man in the South.

Col. McRae will make his debut in the Editorial columns of *The Confederate* in tomorrow morning's issue.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—Various rumors have been about in this city, for a day or two past relative to movements below, but nothing that is proper to make public a present, has yet transpired. We have an intelligent, well-informed correspondent in the section, who will keep us posted up promptly and regularly with the state of affairs in this section. A note from him, received on yesterday, says:

"I am in possession of some very important information, which it would not be prudent to communicate for publication at this time. Suffice it to say, however, that an important military movement is on foot down here. You shall hear from me in due time. I shall endeavor to keep you posted with the news from this quarter."

We learn that Mr. Russ, Secretary of State, says he was not present at the meeting at Rogers' Store, as intimated by us on Saturday. We make the correction on the first opportunity. We heard from several persons that he was there, and presumed there was no mistake about it.

It gives us pleasure to inform all interested in the success of *The Confederate*, that subscribers are rapidly pouring in upon us, and if they continue as they have begun, we shall double our circulation in two or three months. Let all the friends of the Southern Confederacy give us a helping hand.

Gen. Lee on the War.

A gentleman who has just arrived in Columbia, says the South-Carolinian, from Richmond, brings the cheering intelligence that General Lee, in conversation with a very old friend, recently made the remark that, with 20,000 additional men in his army, and 40,000 additional troops in the army of General Johnston, we could whip all the Yankee tribes that may be brought against us. He further observed, that if the contest was prolonged until September next, and we should meet with no grave disaster, (which General Lee did not anticipate) the greatest crisis of the war would be successfully passed.

If these opinions of the great captain of the age be faithfully reported, they are war by the written in gold. We would hold them up before the eyes of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, and point to them as a day star. 60,000 men more, and our struggle over! The very thought makes the heart leap for joy. And now, men, to the work of strengthening the army. Gather up the volunteers, officers as well as privates; cultivate your fields and prepare for heavy crops; bring down the prices of the necessities; cease for the nonce the giddy race for wealth; stand by the Government in its effort to reduce the currency; let us once more have spontaneity of action—strong, determined, fervent action—and the next spring will, in all probability, see the beginning of our glorious end.

Already the busy note of preparation is sounding. Rag it across the land. Rally in band, and rally in person. Our armies, though small, are in splendid health and spirits—full of life and hope. The enemy are massing all their gigantic powers for a final throw of the dice. Millions are pouring out in bounties, and hirelings, such as they are; will confront with their superior numbers our brave boys on the field. But Providence has been with us in the past, and Heaven will not desert our cause if we but deserve its blessings, while we struggle for the right. The North chafes under its already immense burden; the approaching national election there is destined both to weaken and revolutionize, and chaos promises to come again. Let us hope, then, for success. United we can never be overwhelmed. Our strength is unabated, our resources undiminished, our all involved in the contest. Let our people prove true to themselves and their past; mail the ramparts for a final struggle, and we shall make good the prediction of Gen. Lee—that before the dawn of another year the flag of victory will wave over a free and independent Confederacy.

A dispatch from Quebec, Canada, says: Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and thirteen rebels, mostly escaped officers from Johnson's island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by the Grand Trunk railroad for Riviere du Loup, to take the overland route to Halifax. General Vance and his brigade, which were captured near Knoxville have arrived at Nashville.

The Standard and the Confederate.

The Standard pays its respects to the Confederate in a heavy column, nearly, of editorial, in which it essays to correct what it is pleased to term some misstatements of the Confederate. In the multiplicity of duties incident to getting our new establishment in order, and which necessarily occupied much of our time, our notice of the Standard in our last issue, was hurried and brief. We promised to return to the subject. We have since read the article of the Standard more at our leisure and now see no cause to change what we said in our last, either as to the fact or the inferences that we drew from them.

The Standard seems to approve the rule which we announced in the outset as, the one by which we intended to be governed in our editorial conduct, and promises on his part to adhere to it; yet, strange to say, before the ink was dry which recorded the promise, it is found breaking it in the same article. We fear the Standard cannot help it.

"I know the right, and I approve it too. Abhor the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue." The Standard denounces whole classes of its fellow-citizens, and calls them "Destructives"—"original secessionists," &c., and who he offensively says, constitute nine-tenths of the skulkers and deserters from the army. We are sure that nobody but the Standard believes this to be true. But such is the force of evil habit when indulged in to excess. It is this inveterate habit of the Standard that has worked so much mischief and made us a divided, instead of a united people.

But the Standard is further pleased to commend these skulkers and deserters; who, he says, promised to fight but have not done so to the special attention of the Confederate as perhaps "a word from us" (meaning that we are their friends), "may have a good effect." And yet the Standard had just said it had never been the first to begin personalities with a cotemporary, but had uniformly acted on the defensive in this respect. We might, if we chose to do so, retaliate this fling of the Standard, about promises to fight at one period of the contest and no stomach for it at another, but we prefer not to do so, for reasons already given. We think, however, that we understand the purpose of the Standard, so far as the Confederate is concerned: It wants to play off the same kind of tactics upon us that it has attempted upon every one who opposes its schemes, whatever they may be—be it forthwith denounced as a "Destructive"—and that, it is thought, will speedily finish him.

If a newspaper, whatever may have been its antecedents, though its editors have been sitting on the very front seats of the political synagogues in which the Standard claims to be a sort of high priest, ventures from a sense of duty to question the wisdom of its plans or the justice of its course in relation to public affairs, and gets the better of the Standard in the argument, there is one never failing resource left, and which it always uses—it undertakes to give its adversary the *cour de grace*, by charging that it has gone over to the "Destructives."

This is what the Standard thinks, perhaps, it will do for us. We hope, however, the Confederate has vitality enough to survive even such a terrible blow. We shall endeavor to keep on the even tenor of our way, neither turning to the right nor the left. We shall stand by the Confederate cause and the men who sustain that cause, and we care not by what names they have heretofore been called, or by what names the Standard may choose to call us or them hereafter.

The Standard ought to know that the time has passed, by when this mode of disposing of its adversaries could be successfully used. Of the Press in this State, we know of but three or four papers that have sustained the course of the Standard in its peace meeting and Convention movements. Have all others gone over to the "Destructives?" Of the Press outside of North Carolina, can the Standard mention one paper that has approved its course? From one end of the country to the other, there has been one united voice of condemnation of it, as every one knows that is at all conversant with the matter.

This of itself is a most significant fact, and one well worthy of consideration by the people of this State. Are all the papers in the country, but three or four, wrong, and those three or four in the right? And yet the Standard is eternally claiming, for effect, that an overwhelming majority of the people of this State is with that paper. We do not believe a word of it. The issue has not hitherto been fairly made in the State. When it has been, and it is fully understood, we have no fear for the result. It is little, worse than idle, to say that the peace meetings last year and the convention movement this, originated with the people. Both had their origin here in the city of Raleigh. The Standard sounded the first note for the peace meetings, and we all know how that note was responded to, and stereotyped resolutions of the same tenor, adopted in the same day, in counties remote from each other, and thus making it patent, that these resolutions came from one common fountain, and that common fountain was Raleigh. These meetings ceased after the Congressional elections, but not until great and lasting mischief had been done at home and abroad.

Just about the rise of the last Legislature, it began to be whispered about that it had been resolved upon by the same class of politicians, in and out of the Legislature, to agitate the question of calling a Convention preparatory to a meeting of the Legislature again in the month of May next. Not a word, however, was said about it publicly. The Legislature adjourned, and the members went quietly home. Not long after, the Standard, in an editorial of about half a dozen lines, expressed the opinion that the only way to save slavery in the State was, to call a Con-

vention. By little and little, as the Standard well-known here, the ball was set in motion, and meetings were started, just as the peace meetings were started last year—all the cunning work of a parcel of arifful politicians, with cut and dried resolutions prepared beforehand of which the people were originally as innocent as a babe unborn.

We know that in making this statement we shall be charged by the Standard with calling in question the intelligence of the people, and making an attack upon the Conservative party, as he chooses to call his friends. Neither the one nor the other. We profess to be one of the people, as well as the Editor of the Standard, and have fully as much respect for them as he has; but we should not deal with them candidly nor honestly, did we not say, that they are sometimes deceived and misled by those who pretend most respect for them, and that those who seek to win their confidence by false flattery, are generally those who are least to be trusted. Neither do we intend to charge this movement upon the Conservative party. The Standard would have itself regarded as the very embodiment of that party—but it will find itself mistaken in this Convention movement. The press of the State, we have already stated, is against it, and it will find that thousands upon thousands of true men whom he seeks to rally by raising aloft a party flag, will not follow it, when an attempt is made to lead them into this dangerous movement—for dangerous it is, to the peace and liberty of the country.

A few days ago the Standard was outspoken for the State, in a certain contingency, "taking her own affairs into her own hands"—in other words, going out of the Confederacy—declaring that North Carolina was the key-stone of the arch, and that if she withdrew, the whole would fall. Lately it has moderated a little. Did the Standard discover that its former position would not do? It says now "we have already stated as one of the people, why we favor a convention." As one of the people also, may we ask the Standard what its friends mean to do in Convention, or whether he is able or willing to tell us? them, some of its associates here have declared. We think the Standard must know that many of their intention to secede, and set up North Carolina as an independent State; while others do not hesitate to declare their attachment to the old flag and preference for the old Union. In doing so the last named show more candor, at least, than the others—the former however is but a stepping stone to the latter. But "forewarned forearmed." As to the pretence that this movement is designed to bring about "an honorable peace," we need not add a word to what the Standard so forcibly said on the 10th August 1861, and which we repeat as follows:

"The South cannot make overtures for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treaty would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States, and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil, just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people."

But some how or other "a change has come over the spirit of our dreams." Will the Standard explain? The Standard has said the people of North Carolina will never accept of the infamous terms offered by Abraham Lincoln. Does the following resolution, adopted by an overwhelming majority by the Yankee House of Representatives, hold out better terms or promise a more favorable solution of the difficulty?

We copy from the New York Herald of the 8th:

Mr. Baldwin (rep.), of Mass., submitted the following:

Whereas, the organized treason, having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiance of the Federal Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an out-law; and whereas, this Richmond combination, of conspirators and traitors can have no rightful authority over the people of any portion of the national Union, and no warrant for assuming control of the political destiny of the people of any State or section thereof, and no warrant but that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever, therefore

Resolved, That any proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Richmond, sometimes called the "authorities at Richmond," for the restoration of loyalty and order in those portions of the republic which have been disorganized by the rebellion, is, in effect, a proposition to recognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States, whom they oppress, and to give countenance and support to the pretensions of conspiracy and treason; and, therefore, every such proposition should be rejected without hesitation or delay.

Mr. Cox (opp.) of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted, yeas 89, nays 24. If not, do the Standard and its friends propose that North Carolina shall take matters into her own hands and open negotiations with the Yankee Government, or the Yankee States separately? If so, what is to become of that provision in the Confederate Constitution which declares that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation"—and that other—"nor shall any State enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power." They profess to be great sticklers for the Constitution and laws, and the strict observance of them. Do not the Standard and its friends regard the Constitution of the Confederate States "as the supreme law of the land"? If not, let them remember that similar provisions are contained in the Constitution of the United States. So the whole thing, were there no ulterior purposes entertained by the movers, is impracticable and delusive. Let no man be deceived. Again we say, "forewarned, forearmed."

THE YANKEE NEWSPER TITLES.—Some friend has sent us a copy of this paper, of Jan. 16, in which we find four articles copied from the N. C. Standard—one of which is the notorious article in which the Standard threatened that in certain events, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges." The italics are as we find them in the Yankee Times.

In the same paper that approves and endorses the Standard's articles by copying them, we find the following Yankee editorial:

NORTH CAROLINA AS A FREE STATE.—That North Carolina is destined to take her place, sooner or later, among the Free States of this Union, is foreshadowed with a certainty that will admit of no doubt.

Wherever the Federal flag floats in the Eastern part of the State, Slavery has been utterly demolished. Any attempt now made to expose the form of a negro for sale within our Military lines, would be looked upon as an act of atrocity not to be tolerated for a moment.

What is particularly gratifying about this matter, is, that numbers of native North Carolinians, who have lost their slaves by the stern logic of events, seem to be entirely reconciled with the change.

It is a very common remark among them, that "they knew Slavery had received its death blow the moment they heard the National flag had been fired on at Fort Sumter." They are not taken by surprise. Those of them whose patriotism and love of Country is stronger than their love of Slavery, now seem ready to welcome the fires of freedom which have been kindled. The change of sentiment with them, although sudden, seems to be deep seated and thorough. They see distinctly that the peculiar institution has fallen, never to rise again, and they now look forward with new hope and expectation to the future.

In view of these facts, let us ask what is the true line of policy for those men to pursue in the future? It seems to us that the way is clear, and that every consideration of wisdom should stimulate them to vigorous action in bringing North Carolina back into the Union as a Free State as soon as possible.

Let the former non-slaveholder who has given up slavery, now unite heartily and cordially with those of his own race who never owned a slave, in righting the State, as far as can be done, of every vestige of the blighting and accursed institution.

Who can calculate the vast benefits which must inevitably flow in upon North Carolina when she takes the grand moral and social political position which everything indicates she will do?

We ask the people of North Carolina, and especially the non-slaveholders, carefully to consider this article and its insidious appeal to their supposed prejudices, prepared by the hands of a vile Yankee, whose Government and officers in the army, cabinet, Congress, and everywhere, have visited upon non-slaveholders as well as others, their direct vengeance whenever they have had an opportunity to wreak it. And having thus considered, we ask them if they are prepared to see North Carolina a free State, where "a negro is as good as a white man, if not a little better, as the Abolition Government declares, of which this Yankee Times is the mouth piece. Are they willing to see negroes placed not only on a political but social equality with them—who have them visit their families—make love to their daughters—eat at their tables with their wives and children, and be allowed to expect and claim the hospitalities and privileges that they award only to such white men as they respect and have confidence in?

If they are not willing to see such a state of things in North Carolina, we warn them to beware how they suffer themselves to be led astray by these pandering to their supposed prejudices against the institution of slavery.

We know there are those who will say that no such amalgamating social privileges will be expected or allowed. We warn them in time not to be deceived. As sure as North Carolina secedes from the Southern Confederacy, she will be compelled to unite with the Yankee Union, so her people ever so much opposed to it, or she will be crushed to death by the brutality and outrages of Yankee soldiers upon her citizens—upon her fair women, innocent children, and decrepit old age. And before and after the event of reunion, will come "the vast benefits," which this Yankee editor says "must inevitably flow in upon North Carolina, when she takes the grand moral and social political position" which he desires she should do.

Beware, ye who have wives and daughters, and who would protect them from an insult such as is indicated by this Yankee scoundrel—beware, we say, how you are seduced or deceived into the espousal of any cause that will, as this Yankee editor expresses it, "inevitably" subject your loved and cherished ones to the disgrace and contamination of having negroes placed on a social as well as political equality with them.

We know the very thought makes the blood boil in a Southern man's veins, and he feels that he would visit condign punishment upon the black scoundrel that would thus intrude himself upon the sacred precincts of his home circle. But let them remember that the negro would have his Yankee friends here to protect him, and that one look of his white being hurt, would bring down upon the white man doing so, all the savage animosity and violence that he has visited already in North Carolina, even upon ladies, because they would not relieve the attention of negroes and allow them to escort them on the streets—this they have done in Elizabeth City and other places where they have possession.

We would find appeal to the Standard, to look this matter plainly in the face—to divest itself of the prejudices and hostilities that have turned it aside from its former high and patriotic course, and give its strongest influence to the saving of North Carolina from impending ruin. It boasts of its great influence with the people—we appeal, again, to it, to let it be exerted to save our people, our women and children, and our entire citizenship from the

political, moral and social degradation to which they shall be subjected in the event of Yankee rule in North Carolina. God knows our State has need in this hour of peril and danger, of the services of all her citizens to shield her from the machinations of our vile abolition enemies, and we know of no one who could more effectually contribute to this result than the Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The troops known as Whitford's Battalion have been organized into a regiment and will hereafter be known as the 67th regiment N. C. troops. The following are the field officers: Col. John N. Whitford; Lieut. Col. Rufus W. Wharton of 1st Battalion sharpshooters; Major Edward Whitford.

The troops commanded by Col. J. W. Hinton, and Major Edwards, in the Chowan country, have been organized into the 68th regiment N. C. troops. The following are the field officers: Col. James W. Hinton, Lieut. Col. Edward C. Yellowley; Major, Joseph J. Edwards.

Lieut. Col. George Wortham, of Granville, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 50th regiment, vice J. A. Washington, resigned, and Major John C. Vanhook, of Person, promoted to Lieut. Col. vice Wortham promoted.

Lieut. Col. John E. Brown, of Mecklenburg, has been promoted to Colonel of the 42d regiment N. C. troops, vice Gibbs, and Major Charles W. Bradshaw, of Davidson, has been promoted to Lieut. Col., vice Brown, promoted.

[For the Confederate.

Gen. Morgan at Hillsboro.

When the train arrived at Hillsboro, on Friday afternoon last, a large crowd, principally composed of ladies, was assembled to greet him. The great patriotic leader of the West has certainly not met in all his travels with a warmer welcome. He was introduced to the assembly in appropriate terms, and responded, briefly, that he felt deeply grateful for the attention shown him, and expressed the hope that his future career might testify that he was not unworthy of it. The General then descended from the platform and went through the crowd of ladies, shaking their hands and kissing the Misses. The fair daughters of the old North State vied with each other in doing honor to the gallant warrior. To a question from one of the ladies, as to whether our future military operations would result in triumph to our cause, the General said: "The ladies are all right, and as long as they remain right, the cause will prosper."

Another lady asked his opinion as to the treatment which Union men at the South could receive at the hands of the Yankees in case of our subjugation. He replied with emphasis—"If we are whipped, no distinction between Union men and war men will be shown. We will all alike be involved in utter ruin. I know the character of a Yankee well enough to assure you of that."

This reception of Morgan at Hillsboro, and at other points in North Carolina, shows that this State is perfectly sound on the great question of our independence, and reflects honor upon our patriotic people. The croakers and cowards must stand aside. The good old folks never desert their Southern sisters, but stand by them to the last, notwithstanding the machinations of certain politicians who live by fanning the flames of discord.

We received no Northern mail on Friday night last, and the cars on Saturday night only brought the mail due on Friday night. We are therefore without the Richmond papers of Saturday when we go to press with this paper. We glean the following from those of Friday:

SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—The best evidence (says the Examiner) we have of the spirit of the army is the alacrity with which the troops are reenlisting. This fact means more than all the assertions we obtain of the enthusiasm, devotion and other metaphysical attributes of the soldiers in the field. We have something practical in the displays of unstinted courage, and what is better, patriotic perseverance.

The following dispatch was received yesterday, by one of several instances, some of them already mentioned, of unanimous re-enlistment, by whole regiments and brigades: "General S. Cooper."

Adjutant and Inspector General: "General: General Robert D. Johnston's North Carolina Brigade re-enlisted this morning for the war."

[Signed] "J. FORNEY JOHNSTON, A. A. G."

THE WAR NEWS.—The rumors circulated for some days past of the evacuation of Knoxville by the Yankees derived some consistency yesterday from the personal accounts of officers recently from Longstreet's lines. These consider the evacuation as highly probable, and relate the additional circumstance that a large Yankee train was reported to have passed through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. It is supposed that the evacuation was occasioned by the enemy's want of supplies at Knoxville; and it is not attributed to any military strategy. The New York Herald of the 26th instant discounts the advance of Longstreet, and says that the authorities at Washington had no information of any such movement; but this circumstance is not inconsistent with the evacuation of Knoxville on account of the enemy's distress for supplies. Of course, if it has been evacuated, no time will be lost in occupying it with our forces and securing a position, the obvious and great importance of which is that it immediately threatens Grant's flank. —Examiner.

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.—A flag of truce boat, Major Mulford commanding, with three surgeons, one chaplain, Mrs. Gen. G. W. Smith, Mrs. Major Morris, Mrs. Capt. Davidson, Mrs. Miss. Mrs. J. W. West and son, of Kentucky, Mrs. E. J. Cooper and child, of Norfolk, Mrs. E. Graves and two children, of Norfolk, Mrs. Baker, Major Jones, two Enquirer correspondents, and ten tons of freight, arrived at City Point on Wednesday evening. Col. Ould was requested to meet Major Mulford, and will leave here this morning in the steamer Shultz for that purpose. —Savannah.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The House has passed a bill to exempt persons who have, or may hereafter, furnish supplies for the use of the army and navy, by the advice and consent of the Secretary of War, from the operations of the bill which prohibits trading with any port or place in possession of the enemy; also, a bill to establish a military court in North Carolina. The House also unanimously adopted a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Beauregard, and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of Charleston. —Whig.

[From the Jackson Mississippian.

A Brave Missouri Boy.

At no time since the beginning of this revolution has true patriotism and genuine chivalry shone out from our ranks so brightly as at the present; and nothing can illustrate more forcibly the truth of this assertion than the following incidents connected with the service of a gallant young soldier of the Missouri army:

At the opening of the campaign in Missouri, just before the battle of Booneville, Master Charles Bowman, a youth of but fifteen summers, inspired by the principles of patriotism becoming men of mature years, and fully comprehending the great issues involved in our present struggle, volunteered as a private in the command of Gen. McClellough, more favorably known by the sobriquet of "Old B. B.," and participated in four of the most bloody and sanguine battles which have taken place since the first shot was fired at Charleston in our independence.

During the siege of Fort Hudson, it became necessary for the outside authorities to communicate with the garrison, and Master Bowman was selected to bear the important despatches to Gen. Gardner, which could only be accomplished by strategy, peril and daring. Having reached Waterproof, on the Mississippi River, he secured a plank, with the assistance of which he floated through the enemy's fleet, and directly under the guns of the Hartford. After having spent several hours on his floating plank, he became chilled, and so close was he to the enemy's sentinels that he was obliged to rest his chin upon the plank, to prevent the chattering of his teeth from betraying his presence under the bow of the ship.

Arriving at his destination, and realizing that he was surrounded by friends whose hearts were true as Southern steel, the recent dangers were momentarily forgotten, and amidst the shouts and acclamations of his brave companions in arms, he modestly handed the gallant and invaluable Gen. Frank Gardner the despatches entrusted to his care. From the exposure incidental to his perilous undertaking, he is now suffering a severe affliction of the eyes, which temporarily incapacitates him for field service, which is the ultimatum of his desires and the height of his ambition.

We state this simple incident as a just tribute to the moral worth and genuine patriotism infused into the heart of every true Southern boy. Would to high Heaven that the poor, miserable creatures—these Shylocks and vampires, who are feeding and fattening upon the necessities of suffering soldiers' families, while their fathers and husbands are baring their brave breasts to Yankee bullets to protect their ill-gotten gains, could have but a single spark of the patriotic fire which burns so brightly upon the altars of this youthful soldier's true heart. Many other incidents worthy of note have occurred in Master Bowman's history, but space will not permit us to mention them here. Master B. is, at present, the guest of Capt. DeHaven, whose name is a household word with all who hope to enjoy Southern liberty and who appreciate sympathy. In a few days he goes to Mobile, where under the treatment of Dr. Beard, a skillful oculist, he will undergo an operation for the restoration of his sight. As a just and suitable reward for his gallant services in our common cause, we ardently hope that a long, bright and happy life may be realized by this brave Missouri boy.

From the South Carolinian.

Sonnet.—By Paul H. Hayne.

ON HEARING CERTAIN PERSONS HINT AT THE POSSIBILITY OF SUBJUGATION.

Crush the base word, though only bird or breeze May catch its tremulous import! What larvae No dwarfed in soul, so steeped in infamy, Our hearts succumb to craving fears like these? Not but a voice, deep as the conquering sea, A voice that bids each traitorous thought "be still!"

Proclaims the nation's firm, concentrated will, Winged for the goal of their high destiny! From mountains fastness to the ocean waves, Its mighty echo rolls! The lowland pine Bends to the thunder of its wrath divine; And even methinks the dust in hero graves, Stirred by the wind, deep as the crashing sea, Leaps into life, touched by its spell of fire!

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!! I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight.

R. B. SAUNDERS, dec. 12-66w Chapel Hill, N. C.

Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

New Advertisements.

ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C. Oxford, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, Commandant of the County of Raleigh, January 20, 1864, Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not. All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisbourg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 52d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of February, and last day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 44th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 22d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon, Chairman Examining Board.

H. C. HERNDON, M. D.

W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. L. LINDSAY, Jr., Enrolling Officer.

5th Congressional District N. C.